To find out more about **Stay on Track**®, contact:

NCPRS

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Contact your State DDR for more information on the National Guard Counterdrug Programs

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LT Daniela Ragen, DDRA 406.324.3178; daniela ragen@us.army.mil

Your National Guard Counterdrug Office is living its motto.

DRUG FREE STARTS WITH ME

It is ready to be your partner in the delivery of this innovative substance abuse education program.

Stay on Track.

An Innovative Substance Abuse Prevention Curriculum

Designed for Middle School Students

A NATIONAL GUARD - SCHOOLS PARTNERSHIP







National Guard Counterdrug Program



About Stay On Track



For the past two decades, the National Guard Counterdrug Program has been on the forefront of protecting America's future...

America's Youth!

The Counterdrug Program, with members in all 54 states and territories, provides highly skilled personnel, specialized equipment, and facilities to support Community Based Organizations & Law Enforcement Agencies in response to the changing drug threat.

Taught by Trained Teachers and/or their National Guard Partners



To reduce substance abuse through: Cognitive Development, Social Skills Development and **Emotional Development**

DRUG FREE STARTS WITH ME

Stay on Track® evaluates the effectiveness of the program annually by understanding adolescent behaviors and attitudes toward alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use through a

Quasi Pre-Post Experimental Design.

12, 45-Minute Lessons 3 Lessons in each of Four Units:

Health Education · Communication and Interpersonal Skills Decision Making and Goal Setting · Media Influences

> Produced by the National Center For Prevention and Research Solutions. since 1989. using the popular appeal of

Motorsports!

NCPRS, through the National Guard Initiative, will reach nearly 120,000 students during the 2009-2010 school year.

Stay on Track®

THE Choice Drug-Prevention Curriculum available for 6th through 8th graders.



Equip Your Students With The Skills To Make **Positive** Choices!

Meets National Learning Standards In Health, Life Science and Language Arts

Spanish Translations Available

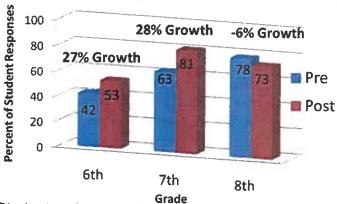
Comprehensive

Innovative Adaptable



Figure 1. Knowledge of Drug Effects

Depicts students' percent growth of correct responses to knowledge of drug effect questions



Any increases are considered successful!

Post-Program Knowledge increases of:

- drug effects by 10%
- alcohol effects by 11%
- tobacco effects by 12%
- inhalant effects by 18%
- depressant effects by 3%
- media influences by 20%

Students who perceive their peers are using illegal substances at a higher rate than reality are more likely to use illegal substances themselves². To counter this risk factor, students were provided with accurate knowledge of peer use of illegal substances. After program implementation, students' knowledge of actual peer use of marijuana increased by 6%, tobacco use by 12%, and alcohol use by 15%.

NCPRS considers results above 50% successful!

Post-Program Attitude:

Students believe it is wrong for someone their age to:

- use tobacco (97%)
- use alcohol (94%)
- use methamphetamine (100%)
- use LSD, cocaine, or any illegal drugs (100%)



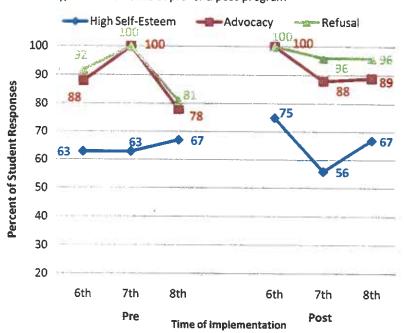
² Robertson, E., Davis, S., & Rao, S. (2003). Preventing Drug Use among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide for Parents, Educators, and Community Leaders, Second Edition. Retrieved August 10, 2008 from: https://www.drugabuse.gov/pdf/prevention/RedBook.pdf

Attitude

Students' self-esteem, refusal, and advocacy skills were measured to identify changes in their responses from pre- to post-program survey.

Figure 2. Attitude and Intention

Depicts the percent of students reporting high self-esteem, advocacy, and refusal skills at pre- and post-program





Track is to help America's youth make the commitment to be

drug-free. Empowering youth to make healthy decisions regarding illegal drug use requires a combination of knowledge increases and sustainment, or reinforcement, of their social skills. The greatest impact is achieved through increases in students' knowledge, drug-free attitudes, and intentions to refuse illegal drug use.

This State Executive Summary analyzes survey data received at NCPRS prior to 9 July 2009 from students who participated in **Stay on Track** during the 2008-2009 school year. This summary is designed to help you communicate the effectiveness, and the immediate impact, of **Stay on Track** in your communities. Use this as a tool when meeting with school administrators, community leaders, and other organizations to demonstrate how **Stay on Track** is reaching kids and teaching them the value of living a drug-free life.

During the 2008-2009 school¹ year, data from 33 students within one school were used in the *Stay on Track* program evaluation, including eight sixth-, 16 seventh-, and nine eighth-graders. Of these students, 85% were between the ages of 12-14 years old and 46% were from military families. Students documented their race as: 73% White, not of Hispanic origin; and 6% Asian. Twenty-one percent of students rated themselves as "Other".

How to Interpret Your Outcomes

Increases in *knowledge*, *drug-free attitudes* and *intentions* relative to illegal drug use correlate with reductions in risk factors and increases in protective factors. The **Stay on Track** program is considered a success in your state if the data shows the following:



NCPRS considers results above 50% successful!

Post-Program Attitude/Intention:

- school connectedness (100%)
- refusal skills (97%)
- advocacy skills (91%)
- goal setting (85%)
- high self-esteem (82%)
- belief that peer substance use is wrong (98%)

- Post-Program Knowledge Acquisition: Any increases obtained in the individual knowledge variables from preto post-program are considered successes. These are noted in the text box at the top of the next page.
- 2. Post-Program Attitude/Intention: NCPRS considers any percentages above 50% at post-program as a success. These outcomes are noted in the text box to the left.
 - Students' commitment to school
 - Students' preparedness to refuse drugs
 - Students' intention to advocate drug resistance to their peers
 - Students' goal setting skills
 - Students' self-esteem
 - Students' belief that peer substance use is wrong

¹ Data included in this report reflects students that were in Boulder Middle School.

Schedule

Understanding that training time is usually limited, this familiarization has, at its core, a 6 hour program that should be adequate to earn teachers some CEU credit, dependent on specific state requirements. If CEUs are not a concern, an abbreviated familiarization could be conducted. When training National Guard personnel, more time may need to be spent discussing learning theory and areas where the members may have little experience. Following are <u>possible</u> schedules with topical areas:

		7.65
6 Hour	2-3 hour	6-8 hour
Teacher	Teacher	National
CEU	Track	Guard
Track		Track
50 min	10 min	35 min
	}	
NA	NA	60 min
50 min	15 min	50 min
1		
		·
50 min	15 min	50 min
		30
55	60 min	90 min
30 min	15 min	50 min
gen.		
30 min	15 min	50 min
-		
15 min	15 min	30 min
0.00	10	35 min
35 min	I IU Min	1 35 M(n
35 min 5 hr, 15	10 min 2 hr, 35	35 min 7 Hr, 30
	Teacher CEU Track 50 min NA 50 min 50 min 30 min	Teacher CEU Track Track 50 min 10 min NA NA 50 min 15 min 50 min 15 min 30 min 15 min 30 min 15 min





		96		
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ite				
	9			
	9			
	*			



NLS.5-8.5 Diversity and Adaptation of	Lessons 1, 2, and 3 (how drug use alters
Organisms	organisms within the human body and can
(8)	affect genetic structure for future
	generations).

Language Arts

Standard	"Stay on Track" Curriculum
£2	Addressing Standard
NL-ENG.K-12.1 Reading for Perspective	Lessons 1-12 require reading and interactive activities to ensure understanding and
NT TWO K 12 2 Hadensteading the Disease	perspective. Lessons 1-12 give students a good
NL-ENG.K-12.2 Understanding the Human Experience	understanding of how drug use affects the human experience.
NL-ENG.K-12.3 Evaluation Strategies	Lessons 1-12 require students to comprehend, interpret, evaluate, appreciate the course material, and demonstrate understanding through interaction and discussion.
NL-ENG.K-12.4 Communication Skills	Lessons 7, 8, and 9
NL-ENG.K-12.5 Communication Strategies	Lessons 7, 8, and 9
NL-ENG.K-12.6 Applying Knowledge	Lessons 1-12 require students to effectively use the English language to complete activities, interact with class members, and critique other presentations.
NL-ENG.K-12.7 Evaluating Data	Lessons 2 and 4
NL-ENG.K-12.8 Developing Research Skills	Lessons 1-12 all have take home activities, many of which require independent research to complete.
NL-ENG.K-12.9 Multicultural Understanding	Not specifically addressed
NL-ENG.K-12.10 Apply Non-English Perspectives	Not specifically addressed
NL-ENG.K-12.11 Participating in Society	Lessons 1-12 require students to interact with one another, participate in group activities, and demonstrate critical thinking.
NL-ENG.K-12.12 Applying Language Skills	Lessons 1-12 include activities requiring interaction through spoken, written, and visual language.







Several national and educational organizations have taken on the voluntary challenge of creating educational standards, or guidelines, to be used on a national level. The Stay on Track curriculum primarily addresses standards in the Health area. However, many standards in the areas of Life Science, and Language Arts are also addressed.

The Stay-on-Track program consists of three levels (intended for grades six, seven, and eight). Each level consists of twelve lessons and is divided into the following major units:

Unit One - Health Education (Lessons 1-3)

Unit Two - Decision-Making and Goal-Setting (Lessons 4-6)

Unit Three - Improving Communication Skills and Interpersonal

Relations (Lessons 7-9)

Unit Four - Media Influences (Lessons 10-12)

The following tables indicate how the Stay on Track program addresses the Standards.

HEALTH

Standard	"Stay on Track" Curriculum Addressing Standard
NPH-H.5-8.1 Health Promotion and Disease Prevention	Lessons 1, 2, and 3
NPH-H.5-8.2 Health Information, Products and Services	Lessons 10, 11, and 12
NPH-H.5-8.3 Reducing Health Risks	Lessons 3, 5, 8, and 9
NPH-H.5-8.4 Influences on Health	Lessons 4, 10, 11, and 12
NPH-H.5-8.5 Using Communication Skills to Promote Health	Lessons 7, 8, and 9
NPH-H.5-8.6 Setting goals for Good Health NPH-H.5-8.7 Health Advocacy	Lessons 4, 5, and 6 Lessons 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12

LIFE SCIENCE

Standard	"Stay on Track" Curriculum Addressing Standard
NLS.5-8.1 Structure and Function in Living Systems	Lessons 1, 2, and 3 (short-term and long-term effects of drug use on the body).
NLS.5-8.2 Reproduction and Heredity	Lessons 1, 2, and 3 (negative effects of drug use on testosterone levels and reproductive systems).
NLS.5-8.3 Regulation and Behavior	Lessons 1, 2, and 3 (how drug use affects the ability of internal systems to properly function and regulate).
NLS.5-8.4 Populations and Ecosystems	Not specifically addressed



